

with Mr Fenton's comp^y

235
BRIEF VIEW

OF THE
CONDITIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA;

Lot 235 WITH
REMARKS

RELATIVE TO THE
YORKSHIRE INSTITUTION
FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB.

BY THE
REV. W. C. FENTON,
HON. SEC. TO THE YORKSHIRE INSTITUTION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB.

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A
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ADVERTISEMENT.



The mass of intelligence published in the Circulars of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Paris, entitles the Directors of that Institution to the warmest thanks of the friends of humanity, and especially of those who are interested in improving the condition of the deaf and dumb.

These documents cannot be read without mingled emotions, we cannot but deplore the situation of the uneducated deaf and dumb, and we cannot but rejoice that their condition can be alleviated by the wisdom and benevolence which an overruling Providence has put into the hearts of men.

The information contained in the following pages is derived from the Third Circular of the Parisian Institution, to which a few remarks of local interest are added by the translator.

BRIEF VIEW,

&c.

THE interest excited by the establishment of an Institution for the education of the unfortunate deaf and dumb children of the county of York, being now much increased, a few remarks from the third *Circular* of the Royal Institution at Paris, cannot be read without creating a wish on the part of the public, still further to increase the benefits of the Yorkshire Institution, and to place it on a footing with those establishments which have long been under the fostering care of benevolent individuals in other parts of Europe. The education of the deaf and dumb has, within the last twenty years, greatly increased ; and even within the short period of three years, no less than forty Institutions have been opened for the reception of these unfortunate children. In France, Prussia, Switzerland, and indeed throughout the whole of Europe, as well as in North America, a peculiar sympathy has been created, and, much to the credit of all the Governments on the Continent, the invaluable art of educating the deaf and dumb has been sanctioned and supported by the different States. In this country, the benevolence of individuals has superseded the necessity of legislative interference ; and the

success of the Yorkshire Institution need only be instanced, to prove the extreme liberality of a generous public, in alleviating the distresses of our suffering brethren.

Three years have scarcely elapsed since the Institution at Doncaster commenced, and it is matter of congratulation, that it now receives as liberal support, and educates as large a number of children of both sexes, as any Institution in the kingdom, except that which was established in London nearly 30 years since. It is perhaps needless to dwell upon the encouragement that has been already received in the formation of the Yorkshire Institution, except with the hope of exciting the sympathy of other districts in this wealthy and populous country, and to induce their inhabitants to render some assistance to *this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures*, that they may be placed, as nearly as possible, on a level with their more gifted brethren.

M. Hauer, Director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Quedlinbourg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, in his address to the Royal Institution at Paris, regards the deaf and dumb, without instruction, as the most unfortunate of human beings: he describes them as isolated in society, and subject to nothing but scorn and contempt. It is with much pain, he observes, that the greater part of their youth is passed without receiving any instruction, and that this neglect has the very worst effect upon their hearts, rendering them insensible to the finer feelings of their nature, making them egotists, jealous and revengeful. Under these difficulties, the instructor must gain their confi-

dence, by showing a deep interest in their happiness, and by this means only can he hope to gain their affection, and render his early lessons generally beneficial.

M. Hauer says that these children should be sent at the age of seven or eight to an Institution, where they might be assured of receiving every kindness their situation might require ; at the same time he earnestly recommends that too much indulgence should not be granted, as they would consequently become capricious and obstinate, and much more difficult to instruct. The extreme indulgence of parents to children thus unfortunate is one of the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon the deaf and dumb, and one of the principal reasons why they should be removed from their parents' tender solicitude as early as possible. Providence in his kindness to mankind has ordained that where a deficiency is found in our offspring, we are more careful, more solicitous, and more attached to them ; at the same time we should be extremely cautious how we indulge in this treatment, as it may in the end prove ruinous to our children, and render them obnoxious to those with whom they may be connected.

M. Hauer makes one observation, confirmed by his own experience, and from which the parents of the deaf and dumb ought to profit. "Children who receive from their parents an education in which affection is a prominent feature, at the same time directed with firmness and order, make, when they enter an Institution, the greatest progress, and become the greatest happiness of their masters : they readily enter into

“confidence with them, because their docile hearts, “accustomed to affection, to order and obedience, are “susceptible of every tender sentiment.”

The plan adopted by M. Hauer, renders his children happy and contented ; they obey him with alacrity, they respect him, and live with him on the terms of brothers. Their attachment to their master and their school-fellows is so great, that they are never so happy as when they are at school. The vices natural to children are corrected by the paternal care of M. Hauer, and they live together on the most friendly footing. The elder boys have a happy influence over the younger, and M. Hauer considers this the most important part of their education, as it softens their tempers, and renders them dependent upon one another for their comfort and happiness.

A variety of reports from the different Institutions in Europe and America, are introduced into the *Circular*, but, being principally a repetition of the plan proposed by M. Hauer, it is unnecessary further to notice them, than by stating the universal sympathy that exists on the Continent for the amelioration of the deprivations to which the deaf and dumb are subject, and the extreme solicitude of all the instructors of these children, to devise every means for giving them an efficient and substantial education.

The number of deaf and dumb persons, in proportion to the population either in this or any other country, cannot fail to become a subject of peculiar interest,—an interest which will be considerably heightened, when we reflect upon the imperfect nature of the calculations

hitherto formed by individuals who, not noticing any children thus afflicted in their own immediate neighbourhood, are very apt to consider that there are few instances of the kind, and that the solicitude which is taken for their education, is useless and uncalled for. This has doubtless been the reason for the pains that have been taken to collect accurate information on the subject ; and the result fully justifies the anxiety evinced towards these unfortunate beings. In the town of Doncaster, consisting of a population of upwards of 10,000 persons, there is only one child, under the age of 20 years, that is deaf and dumb ; though there is scarcely a village in the immediate neighbourhood that can claim exemption from this distressing calamity. From the returns furnished to the Institution at Doncaster, a calculation is made that one in every 1,800 persons, in the county of York, is deaf and dumb ; and in the little village of Bilton, in the ainsty of York, there were at the time the Institution commenced, out of a population of about 220 persons, five that were deaf and dumb. Prussia has set an example worthy of imitation by all Governments, in ordering a return to be made of all those who were deaf and dumb in each province. In 1825, a return of 6,786 deaf and dumb was made ; in 1827, 6,764 ; and in 1828, a considerable increase took place, being 8,223, in a population of 12,726,823.

The following table shows the returns made in the different provinces of the Empire :—

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Prusse Orientale.....	1,216,154	1,128	1-1,078
—— Occidentale	792,207	547	1-1,448
Brandebourg sans Berlin.	1,302,762	963	1-1,352
Berlin.....	236,830	143	1-1,656
Poméranie.....	877,555	648	1-1,354
Silésie	2,396,551	1,696	1-1,413
Posen	1,064,506	641	1-1,661
Saxe.....	1,409,388	990	1-1,424
Westphalia	1,228,548	532	1-2,309
Clives Berg	1,075,025	378	1-2,844
Bas-Rhin.....	1,127,297	557	2-2,024
Total.....	12,726,823	8,223	1-1,548

Thus, in the whole of Prussia, there is one deaf and dumb person in 1,548 inhabitants ; the province of Eastern Prussia presents one deaf and dumb in 1,078 ; and that of Clives Berg contains only one in 2,844.

In many of the cantons of Switzerland a return of the deaf and dumb has been made, which has furnished the following result :—

<i>Cantons.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Zurich	220,000	225	1-1,000
Vaud	155,000	152	1-1,000
Bâle	50,000	100	1 - 500
Argovie	120,000	300	1 - 400
Berne.....	350,000	1,000	1 - 350

In the division of Peterlingen, of a population of 6,095 persons, there are twenty-five deaf and dumb,—that is, one in 244 inhabitants. In the division of

Aubonne, in the canton of Berne, of a population of 6,638, there are twenty deaf and dumb,—that is, one in 332 inhabitants.

In the canton of Zurich, in the town of Weyach, of 698 inhabitants, there are eleven deaf and dumb,—being one in 63. M. Bernoulli, of Bâle, who has furnished the above accounts, cannot precisely state from what cause the number of deaf and dumb in Switzerland arises; but M. Schmalz observes that the cantons of Zurich and de Vaud, which are less mountainous than the other cantons, contain fewer deaf and dumb; when, on the contrary, the cantons that are mountainous, furnish the greatest number of deaf and dumb.

The great number of idiots which are found amongst the deaf and dumb of Switzerland, is curious and rather peculiar: out of forty of these unfortunate beings, who were examined in the canton of Bâle, three only were thought to be capable of receiving instruction; and those three were sent away from the Institutions of Yverdon and De Bachtelen, from being ultimately found too deficient in intellect to be improved by education.—It is a very painful part of the duty of the committee of the Institution at Doncaster, to return to their parents those children who are found so deficient in intellect, as to preclude all possibility of improvement. Though every precaution is taken to prevent this occurrence, yet in certain cases it cannot be avoided, from the difficulty of persuading parents that their children are not so quick and intelligent as others: however, a fair trial is granted them, and if they are found too deficient to receive improvement, the committee then consider it a duty they

owe to the Institution, to return such children to their parents, as are incapable of being benefited by the instruction afforded in the Institution. This, however, is never done without giving the children the most ample time to prove whether there is any chance of making them useful members of society.

An interesting document has been obtained in Prussia, shewing the number of children of each sex that are deaf and dumb, and the following table shows, that a much larger proportion of males are thus afflicted than females, and in no one district does the latter exceed the former.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Francfort	549	327	222
Potsdam without Berlin..	321	192	129
Stralsund.....	97	44	53
Breslau.....	708	396	312
Liegnitz.....	283	161	122
Munster	160	55	45
Arnsberg	221	116	105
Cologne	116	61	55
Coblentz.....	256	138	118
Trèves.....	168	101	67
Total.....	2,819	1,591	1,228

So many causes having been assigned for this afflicting malady, the Directors of the Institution at Paris determined, as far as possible, to collect all the information in their power, relative to this interesting subject; and they sent a number of questions to the friends and parents of the children then in the Institution, which they requested might be answered with the greatest accuracy. In consequence of this measure, they found, that of

the 102 children whose parents furnished the required information, fifty-two were born deaf and dumb ; thirty-seven became so after they were born ; and with respect to the thirteen remaining children, no accurate information could be obtained. Of the thirty-seven who became deaf after their birth, seven lost their hearing during the first year, thirteen in the second, seven in the third, one in the fourth, five in the fifth, and four in the eighth. On making a strict examination into the causes of the deafness of these children, eight cases were found to arise from convulsions, caused by the cutting of the teeth ; ten from epidemic fever, or the effects of the scarletina, excessive nervous affection, inflammation, or putrid fever ; two from the measles ; six from verminous disease ; one from ophthalmia, caused by scrofula ; and seven cases were attributed to virulent diseases, of which the parents could not ascertain the nature,—indeed, four of this number lost their hearing without any possibility of assigning a cause, though it is quite clear they were not born deaf, since they had spoken before their deafness was discovered. Of the 102 deaf and dumb, whose parents afforded the required information, twenty-one belonged to families in which there were other children afflicted with the same malady.

In the Institution at Prague, in Bohemia, the following observations have been made upon fifty-four children. Of this number nineteen only were born deaf and dumb, and two are presumed to be so from the effect of some sudden alarm to the mother during pregnancy. The thirty-five } others became so after their birth, from some serious accident, or from some malignant

disease. Of these thirty-five children, six lost their hearing in the first year, nine in the second, nine in the third, three in the fourth, and two in the sixth and seventh ; and the age at which the others were deprived of their hearing is not mentioned. The Institutions of Leipzig and Dresden, have furnished similar information. In our own country we find that in twenty families, having 159 children, there are no less than 90 that are deaf and dumb. In Yorkshire there are two families having each five children that are deaf and dumb. The father of one of these families is a poor man named Field, residing at Brookhouse, near Rotherham ; he has nine children : of the five who are deaf and dumb, two have been educated in the Institution in London,—one is now in the Institution at Doncaster,—and the two younger children will be admitted into the Yorkshire Institution on their attaining the age of eight years. The father is an honest and respectable labourer, and supports his family creditably upon the weekly sum of 13s. without troubling his parish for any thing.

The *Circular* from which the observations here given to the public are chiefly compiled, gives an account of the present state of all the known Institutions for the deaf and dumb. A few of the most interesting have been selected from it.

In the Institution at Genoa, the children are taught not only their native language, but are also instructed in French, German, and English. The Institution at Geneva contains eighteen children,—nine of whom are day scholars. M. Chomel, the Instructor, is

assisted in his labours by Madame Chomel, who attends principally to the religious instruction of the Catholic children. All the children of the Geneva Institution are instructed in some useful trade, such as engraving, working in the jewellery business, tailoring, making shoes, &c. The Institution of Brunnada, in the neighbourhood of Berne, in Switzerland, is established at the expence of Madame Brunner, who considers she cannot employ her fortune better, than by devoting it entirely to the education of the deaf and dumb. There are at present in her Establishment, sixteen pupils; only two of whom pay for their support. Madame Brunner, not only pays particular attention to the instruction of her pupils, but their general well being is her constant care, and she passes the whole of her time in the midst of her adopted children. The benevolence of one individual thus renders more service to this class of children than the government itself. Madame Brunner's devotedness to this benevolent object is worthy of imitation, and no doubt affords her more real comfort than all the luxuries this world can afford.

The Institution at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, now under the care of M. du Puget, is deserving of especial notice, on account of the services it has been the means of rendering to the cause of the deaf and dumb. It was the second that was established in England, and from it originated *directly*, the National Institution at Claremont, near Dublin, and, *indirectly*, the Institutions of Manchester and Liverpool; for these were established soon after a visit which Mr. Humphries, of the Dublin

Institution, paid to these towns, when he succeeded in calling the public attention to the claims of the uneducated deaf and dumb. Besides these services, the Birmingham Institution has supplied Instructors to the Institutions at Exeter and Doncaster.

The Institution at Manchester contains fifty children. Mr. Vaughan, who is the Instructor, has been occupied in the instruction of the deaf and dumb twenty-five years. Mr. Milnor, President of the Institution at New York, who has visited the principal Institutions in Europe, affirms that, in all his travels, he has not found any Institution in which the children make more rapid improvement than in the Institution at Manchester.

The first success of the Institution at Doncaster, was owing to the extreme kindness of Mr. Vaughan, who, at the request of Mr. Fenton, visited Doncaster with two of his pupils, and instantly convinced the inhabitants of the usefulness of such an Institution. At the commencement of the meeting, held on the occasion of Mr. Vaughan's visit, about twenty persons only were assembled ; but when the interesting nature of the examination of the children was made known through the town, the spectators became very numerous, and before the meeting broke up, no less than 70*l.* was given in annual subscriptions, towards the support of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Yorkshire.

Since the second *Circular* of the Society in Paris was published, two additional Institutions have been commenced in England,—one at Exeter, and that just alluded to, at Doncaster. The latter Institution opened on the 2d of November, 1829, under the auspices of Mr.

Charles Baker, whose abilities as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, were fully testified by strong letters of recommendation from the committee of the Birmingham Institution, where he had been assistant instructor to the present master, M. du Puget. In the school at Doncaster, according to its laws, the children are instructed in every thing useful in their situation in life, their time out of school hours being occupied in gardening and other healthy employments. The girls are taught the necessary duties of the household ; they also make clothing for poor people, which is purchased by visitors to the Institution, and the profits arising from this employment are divided amongst the girls : this tends to encourage them in industrious habits. Although generally supported by subscriptions from the benevolent, yet each child pays 2s. 6d. per week for his board, except in the case of two children in one family being in the Institution together, when the committee have liberally reduced the payment to 3s. 6d. per week for both. Every year there is a general meeting of the subscribers, when an admission of children takes place. At this general meeting, the officers for the succeeding year are appointed, and a committee is named from the subscribers to conduct the affairs of the Institution.

The Institution at Exeter was founded in 1827, and is under the care of Mr. Bingham, formerly an instructor in the Institution at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. There are fifty children of both sexes under instruction : the boys learn gardening and printing, and the girls are occupied in sewing and household work. Mr. Fenton was indebted to Mr. Bingham for his first information respecting the feasibility of educating the deaf and dumb.

In London Mr. Watson has succeeded his father, Dr. Watson, whose indefatigable zeal in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, will hand his name down to posterity, as the kindest and most amiable of men. He was beloved by his pupils, and esteemed by all classes of society, for his unwearied diligence in promoting the happiness and welfare of his pupils. This Institution is the largest in Europe, and contains 230 children of both sexes. The walls of the Committee-room, at the Institution which is in Kent Road, speak volumes for the liberality of English benevolence; and the long list of subscribers, from all parts of the kingdom, shew the interest felt in this country for the deaf and dumb.

In 1824, a National Institution for Ireland was formed at Claremont, near Dublin, and placed under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Humphries, whose zeal and activity in the cause, render the establishment worthy of that generous country. The children carefully receive a moral and religious education, and are instructed in the several branches of agriculture, gardening, &c.

America also boasts its numerous Institutions for the deaf and dumb. That established at Hartford Connecticut has received within its walls 320 children, of which number 200 have gone forth into the world useful and valuable members of society: it contains at present 130 children under instruction. The Institution at Philadelphia is under the care of Mr. A. B. Hutton: in the year 1829, a benevolent individual left a legacy of 30,000*l.* for the general purposes of that Establishment.

In 1829, there were 88 Institutions for the deaf and dumb: at present their number has increased to 128.

In these 128 Institutions, 84 contain 3,292 deaf and dumb; and if the remaining 44 are estimated at 10 children to each, making 440, the whole number of children under instruction may be estimated at 3,732.

The following Table shews the number of deaf and dumb in each country, their proportion as to the population, the number of Institutions, and the children they contain.

Statistical Table of the Institutions and Schools for

PAYS.	INSTITUTIONS.	Date de la Fondation.	GENRE D'INSTITUTIONS.
Portugal	Lisbonne	1824	Royale
Espagne	Madrid	1800	Idem
	{ Naples	"	Privée
	{ Pise	"	Externat aux frais de l'Etat.....
Italie	{ Gênes	1801	Soutenue en partie par l'Etat et en partie par souscriptions ...
	{ Turin	"	Privée
	{ Milan	1805	Externat aux frais de l'Etat.....
Suisse { Canton de Genève	Genève	1822	Externat aux frais de la ville
— de Vaud	Iverdon	1810	Privée
— de Berne	{ Bachtelen	1822	Cantonale
— de Zurich ..	{ Brunnader	1826	Privée
	{ Zurich	1826	Soutenue par le canton et par des souscriptions..
Grand Duché de Bade	{ Karlsruhe	1780	Ducale
	{ Pforzheim	1826	Idem
	{ Fribourg	"	Privée
Wurtemberg	{ Gmünd	1807	Royale
	{ Esslingen	1825	Externat uni au séminaire
	{ Vinnenden	1825	Privée et gratuite
	{ Tubingue	1829	Souscriptions
	{ Munich	1804	Royale
	{ Bayreuth	1821	Privée
Bavière	{ Passeau		
	{ Regensburg		
	{ Anspach	1823	{ Externats unis à des écoles ordinaires.....
	{ Augsburg		
	{ Wurzburg		
	{ Spire		
Autriche	{ Vienne	1779	Imperiale ..
	{ Lintz	1812	Externat soutenu par souscriptions et par l'Etat.....
Moravie	Brünn.....	1829	Privée
Bohême	{ Frague	1786	Souscriptions
	{ Commoteau	"	"
Hongrie	Waitzen..	1802	Souscriptions
Prusse	{ Berlin	1788	Royale.....
	{ Berlin	"	Privée
	{ Breslau	1799	Souscriptions et par l'Etat
	{ Königsberg	1820	Royale

the Deaf and Dumb in Europe, America, and Asia.

DIRECTEURS.	Instituteurs.	Répétiteurs.	Institutrices	Répétitrices	Nombre des élèves.		Age de l'admission	Durée de leur séjour.
					Garç	Filles		
MM.								
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Docteur Hernandez.....	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Pecchioli di Siena	"	"	"	"	24		"	"
L'abbé Boselli.....	2	"	2	"	39	34	"	"
Scagliotti	"	"	"	"	10		"	"
L'abbé Bagutti.....	4	"	"	"	30		"	"
Chomel, sourd muet	"	"	1	"	18		"	"
Naef	2	"	"	"	10		7-8	6 ans.
Stucki	1	"	"	"	18	"	"	"
Mad. veuve Brunner ...	"	"	2	"	"	16	"	"
Scherr	"	1	"	1	18		9-13	5
König	"	"	"	"	2	2	"	"
Neumaier	2	"	"	"	20	10	9	6 ans pour les garçons, 5 pour les filles.
Frei.....	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Jæger	3	1	"	"	24		7-12	6 au moins.
Hesz	1	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
Schmidt	"	"	"	"	28		"	"
Rieckert	"	"	"	"	6		"	"
D'Ernsdorfer	2	"	"	"	30		6-8	6
Pohland	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Venus	3	"	"	"	48	16	7-14	6 à 8 ans.
Bähringer	"	"	"	"	40		"	"
Handschuh	"	"	"	"	10		"	"
Mücke.....	2	"	1	"	26	17	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Schwarzer	1	"	"	"	30		"	"
Grasshoff	3	"	"	"	60		7-15	6 à 9
Siemon	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Schrøter	2	"	1	"	35		8-12	6
Neumann	2	"	1	"	22		"	"

PAYS.	INSTITUTIONS.	Date de la Fondation.	GENRE D'INSTITUTIONS.
Prusse (Suite)	Munster	1829	Royale
	Quedlingbourg ..	1821	Privée
	Erfurt	1818	Provinciale
	Halberstadt	1825	Idem
	Crefeld	"	"
	Magdebourg	"	Provinciale
	Weissenfels	"	Idem
	Büren	"	Provinciale et unie au sé- minaire
	Brühl	"	Idem
	Pétershagen	"	Idem
	Anclam	"	"
Saxe	Stettin	1826	Privée
	Cologne	1826	Soutenue par la com- mune et la charité publique
	Barmen	"	"
	Leipzig	1778	Royale
	Dresde	1828	Unie au séminaire
Grand Duché de SaxeWeimar	Cœthen	"	"
	Friedrichstadt	1830	Unie au séminaire
	Weimar	1825	Unie à une école ordi- naire
Hesse Electorale	Cassel	"	Privée
Duché de Nassau	Camberg	1820	Externat dote par le Gou- vernement
Princ.de LippeSchauenbourg	Bruchhof	"	"
Hanovre	Hildesheim	1829	Aux frais de l'Etat
Duché de Brunswick	Brunswick	1827	Souscriptions
Duché d'Oldenbourg	Wildeshausen	1820	Idem
Villes libres	Franckfort	1827	Privée
	Hambourg	1827	Privée, soutenue par sous- criptions
	Brême	1828	Idem
	Gand	"	"
Belgique	Gand	"	"
	Liège	1820	Souscriptions
	Groningue	1790	Nationale
Hollande	Bergen	"	Privée
	Copenhague	1804	Royale
Danemarck	Sleswig	1810	Idem
Suède	Stockholm	"	Idem
Russie	Saint Petersburg	1806	Impériale
	Romapova	"	Idem
Pologne	Varsovie	"	Souscriptions
England	London	1792	Idem
	Birmingham	1815	Idem
	Manchester	1824	Idem
	Doncaster	1829	Idem

DIRECTEURS.	Instituteurs.	Répétiteurs.	Institutrices.	Répétitrices.	Nombre des élèves.		Age de l'admission	Durée de leur séjour.
					Garç	Filles		
MM.								
Weidner	”	”	”	”	16		”	”
Hauer	”	”	”	”	24		”	”
Schulz	1	”	”	”	25		”	”
Acplinius	”	”	”	”	12		”	”
Heinicke, fils	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Hartung	”	”	”	”	15		”	”
Schulz	”	”	”	”	15		”	”
Wirfel	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Büscher	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
”	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
”	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Bœttcher	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Gronewald	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
”	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Reich	3	”	”	”	32	19	8-12	6 à 9
Zahn	”	1	”	”	9	1	”	”
”	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Otto	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Vollradt	”	”	”	”	3	”	”	”
Wiegand	”	”	”	”	4	”	”	”
De Schuts, sourd-muet	2	”	”	”	46		8-12	6 au moins.
”	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Kuhlgatz	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Albrecht	”	”	3	”	9	11	8-14	”
Haumann	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Kosel	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Senss	1	”	”	”	26		6-16	”
Ortgies	”	”	”	”	30		”	”
Bourgeois et Van-Cuyck	”	”	”	”	21	”	”	”
Mad. Verhulst et Viæne	”	”	”	”	”	47	”	”
Pouplin	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Guyot	4	6	”	”	89	71	8-15	7-8
Waners	”	”	”	”	”		”	”
Schow	5	1	2	1	120		8-15	7-8
Hensen	4	”	1	”	70		6-8	7-8
Chevalier de Borg	”	”	”	”	40		”	”
Fleury et Gourzoff	”	”	”	”	36	25	7-12	6
”	”	”	”	”	50		”	”
L'abbé Falchowski	”	”	”	”	46		”	”
Watson, fils	”	”	”	”	220		11	6
Du Puget	”	1	”	”	24	16	8-13	6
Vaughan	1	”	”	”	50		”	5
Baker	”	”	”	”	30		8-12	”

PAYS.		INSTITUTIONS.	Date de la Fondation.	GENRE D'INSTITUTIONS.	
British Isles.	England (continued) ..	Liverpool	1825	Souscriptions	
		Exeter	1827	Privée	
	Scotland	Edinburgh	1810	Souscriptions	
		Paisley	1817	Idem	
		Glasgow	1819	Idem	
		Aberdeen	"	Privée	
		Perth	"	"	
		Dundée	"	"	
	Ireland	Claremont	1816	Souscriptions	
		Cork	"	Privée	
Amerique.	Etats-Unis.	Connecticut	Hartford	1816	Aux frais de l'Etat et par souscriptions
		New York	New York	1818	Idem
			Canajoharie	"	Idem
		Pensylvanie	Philadelphie	1820	Idem
		Kentucky	Danville	1824	Idem
		Ohio	Columbus	"	"
		Virginie	"	"	"
		Canada	Québec	1831	"
	Mexique	Mexico	1830	"	
	Asie.-Bengale	Calcutta	1828	"	
DEPARTEMENTS.					
France.		Seine	Paris	1760	Royale
		Gironde	Bordeaux	1786	Idem
		Haute-Garonne	Toulouse	1826	Départementale
		Tarn	Alby	"	"
		Aveyron	Rhodez	"	Départementale
		Bouches-du-Rhône	Marseille	1819	Idem
		Haute-Loire	Le Puy	"	Idem
		Puy-de-Dôme	Clermont	"	Idem
		Haute-Vienne	Limoges	"	Idem
		Loire	Saint-Etienne	1815	Idem
			Saint-Etienne	1823	"
		Rhône	Lyon	1824	Départementale
		Vienne	Châtellerault	"	"
		Maine-et-Loire	Angers	1780	Privée
		Morbihan	Auray	1807	Pensionnat
		Mayenne	Laval	1820	Externat uni à une école primaire
		Eure-et-Loir	Nogent-le-Rotrou	1808	Départementale
		Calvados	Caen	1816	Idem
			Condésur Noireau	"	Privée
		Seine-Inférieure	Rouen	1780	Privée et gratuite
		Pas-de-Calais	Arras	1817	Départementale
		Haute-Marne	Langres	1828	Idem
		Meurthe	Nancy	1828	Idem
		Doubs	Besançon	1819	Idem
			Besançon	1824	Idem
		Haut-Rhin	Colmar	"	Pensionnat privé
		Bas-Rhin	Strasbourg	1825	Externat privé et gratuit
			Kuttolsheim	1830	Externat uni à une école primaire

DIRECTEURS.	Instituteurs.	Répétiteurs.	Institutrices.	Répétitrices.	Nombre des élèves.		Age de l'admission	Durée de leur séjour.
					Garç	Fillles		
MM.								
Scott	"	"	"	"	20		"	"
Bingham	"	"	"	"	50		"	"
Kinniburgh, père.....	3	"	"	"	72		9-14	5 ans.
Mitchell	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Kinniburgh, fils	1	"	"	"	20	20	9-14	5
Taylor	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Humphreys.....	2	"	"	"	72		8-12	5
"	"	"	"	"	14		"	"
Weld	9	"	"	"	130		10-14	"
Peet	2	1	"	"	86		"	"
Griffin	"	"	"	"	40		"	"
Hutton	4	"	"	"	90		"	"
Jacobs	"	"	"	"	36		"	"
Hubbell	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Mac Donald	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Roger, sourd-muet	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Nicholls	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
D. Ordinaire	5	5	4	4	100	56	9-15	6
L'abbé Guilhe.....	2	3	"	"	60		"	6
L'abbé Chazottes	"	"	"	"	20	10	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
L'abbé Périer	"	"	"	"	36		"	"
Bernard	"	"	"	"	15	8	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Congrégation de femmes	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Bertrand, sourd-muet ..	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Murat	"	"	"	"	20		"	"
Congrégation de femmes	"	"	2	"	"	22	"	"
Comberry, sourd-muet .	3	"	2	"	45	20	5-25	6
"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
Mademoiselle Blouin ..	"	"	"	"	32		"	"
Congrégation de femmes	"	"	"	"	40		"	"
Sénégonde	"	"	"	"	8		"	"
L'abbé Beulé	"	"	"	"	"		"	"
L'abbé Jamet	1	"	"	"	60		"	"
Dudésert.....	"	"	"	"	12		"	"
L'abbé Huby	"	"	"	"	11		"	"
Desongnis	"	"	"	"	31		"	"
Mlle. Pothier	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"
Piroux	"	2	"	"	24	10	10-16	"
La sœur Rousot	"	"	"	"	40		"	"
Bonnefous, sourd-muet .	"	1	"	"	30		"	"
Jacoutot	"	"	1	"	9	7	"	"
Reussner	"	"	"	"	3		"	"
Zopfmann	"	"	"	"	2		"	"

*Comparative Account of the Deaf and Dumb
receiving Education, and*

PAYS.	POPULATION.	Sourds-Muets.
Portugal	3,815,800	2,407
Espagne	11,500,000	7,255
France	32,000,000	20,189
Italie	20,000,000	12,618
Suisse	2,000,000	3,976
Grand Duché de Bade.....	1,108,060	1,983
Wurtemberg	1,550,215	1,250
Bavière	4,037,000	2,908
Autriche	26,444,000	16,684
Prusse	12,726,823	8,223
Saxe.....	1,400,000	883
Grand Duché de Saxe-Weimar ..	226,000	142
Hesse Electorale	550,000	400
Duché de Nassau	300,000	210
Principauté de Lippe-Shauenbourg	25,000	16
Hanovre	1,500,000	946
Duché de Brunswick	206,000	176
Duché d'Oldenbourg	240,000	151
Francfort.....	75,000	47
Hambourgh	137,700	86
Brême	50,000	31
Belgique	6,166,854	2,166
Hollande	1,800,000	1,260
Danemarck	3,800,000	2,397
Suède et Norwége.....	44,118,000	27,834
Russie d'Europe	3,700,000	2,334
Pologne	12,000,000	7,570
Great Britain {	England.....	2,100,000
	Scotland.....	1,324
	Ireland	3,500
Europe.....	214,000,000	139,212
Etats-Unis d'Amerique	12,000,000	6,000
Monde entier	850,000,000	546,151

in each Country, mentioning those who are those who are deprived of it.

Rapport des Sourds-Muets a la population.	Nombre des Institutions.	Nombre des élèves qu'elles contiennent.	Nombre des élèves qu'elles reçoivent annuellement	Rapport des Sourds-Muets qui reçoivent l'éducation à ceux qui en sont privés.
1: 1,585	1	20	4	1: 20 1/2
1,585	1	30	6	41 1/6
1,585	28	798	159	4 1/3
1,585	5	147	29	14 4/5
503	5	80	16	8 7/16
559	3	44	8	8 3/8
1,240	4	68	14	3
1,388	8	70	14	7 1/14
1,585	6	197	39	14 22/39
1,548	18	314	62	4 1/2
1,585	4	71	14	2 1/7
1,585	1	3	3/5	6 2/5
1,375	1	4	4/5	16 1/4
1,428	1	48	9	Tous peuvent être instruits.
1,585	1	6	1	Idem.
1,585	1	10	2	16
1,170	1	20	4	1 1/2
1,585	1	10	2	2 1/2
1,585	1	10	2	Tous peuvent être instruits.
1,585	1	26	5	Idem.
1,585	1	30	6	Idem.
2,847	5	249	50	1 1/2
1,714	2	190	38	1 5/38
1,585	1	40	8	10 1/8
1,585	2	111	22	43 1/11
1,585	1	46	9	8 7/9
1,585	6	410	82	3 1/8
1,585	6	152	30	1 1/2
1,714	2	86	17	7
1,537	118	3,290	658	7 1/5
2,000	7	411	82	2 1/2
1,556	128	3,732	746	24 9/10

The following letters are given to the Public, as specimens of the improvement the children of the Yorkshire Deaf and Dumb Institution have made, after about three years' instruction; they will also shew the variety of information which the children have acquired. It should be stated that a few corrections in the language have been made, but the sentiments are entirely those of the children :—

*Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Eastfield, Doncaster, Nov. 7, 1832.*

MR. BAKER.

SIR,—This letter I write to you about Jesus Christ, he came from heaven into this world to die for sinners. The good will live again after death in heaven, and the wicked will go to hell for ever. Jesus Christ was born at Bethlehem, in Judea. The mother of Jesus Christ was the Virgin Mary. Jesus Christ did many miracles, and he died upon the cross, and was buried, and he rose after three days and went to heaven.

I remain,

Your affectionate pupil,

JOSEPH WIDDOP,

December 26th, 1832.

MY DEAR MR. BAKER,—

When the butcher looks at the pigs, and sees they are fat, he kills them. I like best to eat the lean. The butcher sells pork to people who like it. I like to help to kill oxen. The butcher ties the rope round the neck of the oxen, and sticks the knife into the throat of the ox, the blood comes out, and it dies. People like to eat mutton and pork, and they buy some. The butcher buys the oxen, and the pigs; the flesh of new killed pigs

is called pork. The butcher kills sheep, and the flesh is called mutton; and the flesh of cows and oxen is called beef; the flesh of calves is called veal. He kills the lambs that play in the grass field, their flesh is called lamb.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

JAMES BEEVORS.

March 23d, 1833.

MY DEAR FATHER,—

I write this letter from the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. I am happy and well, and hope that my father, mother, brothers, and sisters are well. I thank my father for the cake and sixpence which he sent me in December. My father gave me some money, and I gave it to Mr. Baker. I must have a new coat, my old jacket is torn. The tailor makes new coats. If I pray to God morning and night, and love him, and seek Jesus Christ to make intercession for me, when I die I shall go to heaven, and be eternally happy with Jesus Christ. The murderers and wicked go to hell. I am very sorry my brother Benjamin is dead, but I hope he is gone to heaven. Mr. Baker is the master; Mr. Scott and James Cook are teachers. Next June I shall go home. The boys and girls go to church on Sundays, I love Mr. Baker; we must learn and try to do well, and we must pray to God always, and be thankful to Jesus Christ.

I am,

Your affectionate son,

JOHN HARRISON.

November 3d, 1832.

MR. BAKER.

SIR,—I will write to you about Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary, but a great many years before, Jesus lived in heaven with God. Jesus came to the earth from

heaven ; he taught and preached to the people of the earth. He warned the Pharisees, the Jews, the Scribes. They disbelieved and despised Christ. The Pharisees and Chief Priests gave Judas Iscariot thirty pieces of silver. Judas Iscariot betrayed Christ. The Jews took him and scourged him, and put on his head a crown of thorns. Pilate asked them to release him. The Jews cried out " crucify him, crucify him," and Jesus was crucified on the cross. The day was like night, rocks were torn assunder by a great earthquake, the curtain of the temple was rent in two parts, and the dead arose from the tomb, and walked into the city named Jerusalem. It was on Friday, the fifth day of the week. Joseph, of Arimathea, asked Pilate for the body of Christ ; he wished to bury it in his own new tomb. The Chief Priests sent a band of soldiers to guard the body of Christ. The Chief Priests rolled a large stone over the tomb. On the third day after Christ was crucified, an angel descended and rolled away the large stone, and the soldiers were afraid. Jesus Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week : it is called the Lord's Day, because Christ arose from the dead on that day. Christ walked in the garden, and talked with the Apostles ; some days after, Christ ascended into heaven, and he gave the Apostles the Holy Ghost.

I remain,

Your affectionate pupil,

THOMAS COOK.

March 25th, 1833.

MR. BAKER,

SIR,—My dear sisters Elizabeth Battersby, and Mary Battersby, clean bedrooms ; they brush them with a hand brush. After they have done the bedrooms they go to the kitchen, clean the saucepan, bring some potatoes, and wash them with water ; they put some potatoes into the saucepan, and put some water in it and boil them for dinner. Matthew Battersby ran away from

York to go to New Malton. Matthew Battersby ran away from New Malton to Forest. Mary Battersby is dead ; Ann Battersby is dead. I scour, wash, iron, knit, &c. There are twenty-six boys and twenty girls. We are healthy at the institution now ; the boys work in the garden and mill. Mr. Whalley's trade is a shoemaker, he mends the boys and girls' shoes. I remain,

Your affectionate pupil,

JEMIMA BATTERSBY.

October 20th, 1832.

MR. BAKER.

SIR,—The farmer has fields, sheep, cows, pigs, poultry, pigeons, dogs, horses, and other animals ; a barn, cowhouse, stable, dove-cote, dog-kennel, piggery, &c. ; ploughmen, plough-boys, carts, harrows, sowers, reapers, thrashers, mowers, thatchers, hay-makers, stackers, and he houses corn in August or September, when the corn is ripe. In winter the corn is thrashed, the thrasher has a flail, the corn is winnowed from the chaff, the chaff is light. There are wheat-ricks, barley-ricks, oat-ricks, rye-ricks, straw-ricks, bean-ricks, pea-ricks, hay-ricks. In summer, the cows eat grass, and in winter hay ; a cowboy keeps the cows, a milkmaid milks them morning and evening ; a dairy-maid makes butter and cheese ; she sells butter and cheese among the people ; they give pigs the buttermilk when sour. Calves are killed and eaten, the flesh is called veal ; the flesh of cows is called beef ; the skins of oxen, and cows and calves, are sold. The boys went to Rossington, they walked and ran in the wood, and returned in a little time. Mr. Baker rode his pony, and put it in the stable. The boys caught a few butterflies ; the weather was cold ; the boys saw a number of hares ; the boys saw some pheasants, squirrels, &c. ; the boys were very tired.

I remain,

Your affectionate pupil,

JOHN HARRISON.

January 9th, 1833.

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT,—

I write this letter about the boys and girls who went to different places to be examined. James Beevors and John Harrison, Jemima Battersby, Mary Deanly and I, went to Ferrybridge in a chaise. The postilion rode on the horse to Ferrybridge. The horses were hot. The new postilion, and the boys and girls, and Mr. Fenton and Mr. Baker, went to Tadcaster that night. They went to gentlemen's and ladies' houses, and the boys wrote on paper with pencil. The gentlemen and ladies gave Mr. Fenton some sovereigns for the Deaf and Dumb Institution. We went to York at night. The girls went to a gentleman's house. The boys and Mr. Baker went to Etridge's Hotel. Mr. Fenton came to the hotel. The boys ate new milk and white bread. We went to bed, and next morning we arose and walked to see York Minster ; it is a beautiful minster ; we returned to the hotel. Soon after, the boys and girls, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Baker, went to the Savings' Bank. The gentlemen and ladies sat on the benches. They did not stay there ; Mr. Fenton told them not to stay there. The gentlemen and ladies went to an old chapel (Guildhall). Mr. Baker told Mr. Fenton the old chapel was too dark. Mr. Fenton told the gentlemen and ladies not to stay there. They went to a new chapel. Lord Morpeth addressed the gentlemen and ladies. Mary Deanly wrote easy lessons in language : Jemima Battersby wrote harder lessons in language. The gentlemen and ladies saw their writing on the board, and they were pleased. James Beevors signed the shoemaker, carpenter, barber, &c. very well. The gentlemen and ladies were very happy to see us. I, John Harrison, and James Beevors, wrote lessons in geography, scripture geography, scripture history and addition. The gentlemen and ladies were very pleased. I and John Harrison performed some examples in arithmetic, &c. ; I wrote the multiplication table. The gentlemen and ladies gave sovereigns on plates and went home. The boys and girls, Mr.

Baker and Mr. Fenton, walked to the hotel. The next day, the boys, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Fenton, went to Boroughbridge. They went to Lord Grantham's house. Mr. Fenton stayed there. A footman took his box. Three boys and Mr. Baker went to Ripon at night. The boys ate their supper and went to bed. The boys saw Ripon market place. Mr. Baker took the boys to see Ripon Minster, and the bones of the dead bodies in the catacombs under the minster. The boys and Mr. Baker walked to the Town-hall. The gentlemen and ladies sat on many benches. Lord Grantham addressed them. He and the gentlemen and ladies saw the boys examined. They were happy. Lord and Lady Grantham asked us a great many questions, and we answered them. The company gave some sovereigns and shillings to the institution. They walked home; we walked to the inn. In the evening, we were again examined at Ripon. The Dean of Ripon spoke to the gentlemen and ladies. Next morning we went through Ripley to Knaresbro[†]; we did not stay there; we went to Harrogate. Some gentlemen and ladies came to us at the inn. They wrote questions and the boys wrote answers. We ate roast beef and potatoes. After dinner we all returned through Wetherby and Ferrybridge, to Doncaster.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

THOMAS COOK.

October 23d, 1832.

MY DEAR MRS. BAKER,—

I hope my dear Jane Clark and Richard Clark are well. I was glad to see a large cage for the little guinea pigs. The girls have a beautiful flower garden to play in. I love my brother and sister, William Hewson and Mary Hewson, and my friends. I am happy to see a number of people walking. The boys grind

the wheat every day, the cook kneads it and bakes it ; it is then bread. She boils puddings, beef, and potatoes. The girls iron caps, skirts, shifts, stockings, shirts, night caps, night shirts, &c.

I am,

Your dutiful pupil,

MARGARET HEWSON.

October 31st, 1832.

MR. BAKER.

SIR,—The blacksmith forges iron ; wheelwrights make carts, waggons, &c. You have many maps, pictures, tablets, and easels, &c. The girls scour the floor. The farmer has carts, harrows, sowers, mowers, ploughs, haymakers, stackers, thrashers, &c. The boys work in the garden, they have rabbits, a squirrel, and some birds. Mr. Brogden has piggeries, poultry, pigeons, dove-cotes, dog-kennels, &c. The girls here mend stockings, shirts, &c. I am well and happy. The milkmaid milks the cows. The girls clean the hall door. I will pull the turnips. The boys are running. The little girls have toys. The girls lay the cloth, spoons, plates, knives and forks. I will gather leaves, weeds, turuips, carrots, onions, cabbages, lettuce, celery, &c. The boys and girls go to church. We have a beautiful grass field and garden. I will be a butcher. I will live with my sister. The boys keep the outhouses clean.

I remain,

Your affectionate pupil,

WILLIAM BEW.

October 31st, 1832.

MY DEAR PARENTS,—

The Right Honourable the Earl Fitzwilliam has a park ; he has beautiful deer, and the rams, ewes, and the bullocks, and horses, and the ponies, feed in the field. The grooms clean the horses in the stable ; they clean the bits, chains, and the

coach, chaise, chariot, &c. Earl Fitzwilliam has a mastiff, a pugdog, a watch dog, greyhounds, and spaniels, and cows, and pigs, and poultry, and a large house. I and my father will go and see the two grooms and the deer, next July. There is a very large lake of water. The colour of the deer's hair is brown, and the belly is white. The gardens at Wentworth are very beautiful; the celery, cabbages, carrots, turnips, onions, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans; and the fruits apples, pears, plums, grapes, cherries, walnuts, chesnuts, lemons, currants, gooseberries, &c. and the flowers are very fine. I think Earl Fitzwilliam has twenty pigs, twenty-nine cows, fifty bullocks, thirty heifers, one hundred rams, two hundred ewes, and twenty-eight hounds, all very beautifully spotted. Some time ago, Earl Fitzwilliam gave a piece of silver, and six heifers, to the poor people. Give my love to my brothers and sisters.

I remain,

Your affectionate son,

JAMES BEEVORS.

March 26th, 1833.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—

I hope you and my brother are very well. Every Sunday the boys and girls walk to church. God gave us the bible. We must learn it. God keeps all people alive. He sees the boys and girls always. God sees all people. The boys and girls must pray to God always; we ought to pray and think of God every day and night; the boys and girls ought to be thankful to God. The Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ; he was born at Bethlehem, in Judea. We are taught by signs. We must try to be good, and hope we shall go to heaven. God likes good boys and girls. God hates sin. God sees our hearts always.

I am,

Your affectionate daughter,

SARAH HARTLEY.

Eastfield, Doncaster, March 26th, 1833.

MY DEAR PARENTS,—

I write this letter to you from the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. My father's trade is a gardener. But I should like to be a writing clerk. Mr. Baker told me to write this letter to my father. I am well, but I do not know whether my dear parents are well or ill. My father told me and my brothers that we must learn and get to be good scholars. Mr. Baker asked me if I should like to be a writing clerk. I should like it better than being a gardener, but I will be a good boy, and I will learn, and I must be that which you wish me to be. I hope I shall see my dear parents and friends, brothers and sisters, in July. I wish you to give my thanks to Mr. Williamson for all his kindness to me.

I remain,

Your affectionate son,

HENRY ENGLISH.

October 22d, 1832.

MR. BAKER.

SIR,—Mrs. Baker gave a piece of bread and butter to me, she is very kind to me. Mrs. Elizabeth Newsom and Mr. William Newsom were going home last year. I kissed my sisters, and shook my sister's hand. The vegetables, &c. are boiled in the saucepan; they eat good. The girls and boys have beef or bacon; it is good food. I love Mrs. Baker much. Mr. Baker teaches language to us; we must not be inattentive; we must not be disobedient; we must learn lessons, and try to write well. We will pray to God always; we are thankful to God. Jesus Christ will come from heaven at the last day.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

JANE HOLMES.

November 24th, 1832.

MR. DEAR MR. BAKER,—

I write this letter to you about Noah and his family, who lived in the ark. He was a righteous man. He took into the ark the beasts of the earth, one male and one female. The Lord told him that a flood of waters should come upon the earth. Noah took his wife, his sons, and their wives into the ark. It rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights; the people on the dry land were destroyed. The ark rested in the seventh month upon the mountains of Ararat. Noah sent forth a raven; then he sent forth a dove from the ark, and she brought in her mouth an olive leaf. Noah built an altar; and God said he would establish his bow in the cloud, as a token of a covenant between him and Noah. Noah was a husbandman, he planted vineyards. Ham, the father of Canaan, was wicked, he mocked his father. Noah committed the sin of drunkenness. Shem and Japheth were blessed by the Lord. Noah lived after the flood three hundred years. I remain,

Your affectionate pupil,

JOHN HARRISON.

December 26th, 1832.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—

I write this letter to you. I love Margaret Robinson, and my dear Willian Hewson and Mary Hewson. The girls were laughing, and playing at blind man's buff, and made a noise. I am thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Fenton; they like to see the girls and boys here. David killed Goliath, who was a wicked giant. The boys and girls must pray morning and night always. Cain killed his brother Abel. Elisha was mocked by some wicked children, and two wild bears came out of a wood and tore them in pieces. I am,

Your affectionate daughter,

MARGARET HEWSON.

January 30th, 1833.

MY DEAR AUNT,—

I write this letter from the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. I thank my aunt for giving me a cake. I am very well. I am very happy. I am very sorry my brother is dead. My father is named John English, and my mother is named Elizabeth English. My five brothers are named Richard English, Bob English, Thomas English, William English, and George English. My sister is named Mary English. The Deaf and Dumb boys and girls have holiday in July, and I shall go home. I write this to Plainville, near York, for my aunt. I hope my parents, and brothers and my sister are all well.

I remain,

Your affectionate nephew,

HENRY ENGLISH.

March 14th, 1833.

REV. MR. FENTON.

SIR,—Last September we went to Doncaster to see the wild beasts and birds. They were pretty. The elephant was eating apples, carrots, bread, &c.; he was a young elephant, four years old. The large elephant obeyed his master, it pulled a bell, and it put a sixpence into a box, and it put a pin into the box. There were two monkeys with two cats, eating bread, and a very savage lion, and a baboon, with a black face, was sitting on the ground, and there was a pretty little squirrel; the hyena was laughing, and the wolf was afraid. We saw some boys riding on the elephant. The master told the people about all the beasts. The elephant has a large head, and a long trunk. The elephant we saw was large and strong, his ears hung down, and his eyes were small. There was also a very beautiful zebra, it will not be rode because it is wild; the zebra eats hay and

drinks water. There were many beautiful birds, and there was a white bird, and the master took hold of its neck. We should be happy to see the wild beasts again.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

JAMES BEEVORS.

March 29th, 1833.

MY DEAR MR. BAKER,—

The bees make honey and wax ; they are animal substances. Honey is sweet, fragrant, soft, &c. The honey-combs are cells with divisions ; the cells are numerous, hexagonal, hollow, and regular. Honey is used for food. The honey-comb makes wax. Bees' wax is useful for cleaning tables and other furniture. The bee-hive it made of round rings of straw, and bound with tough bark. The bees fly among pretty flowers, in gardens ; the bees return to the hive, they go into the honey-comb ; the bees make honey. I like to eat honey. The parent bee lays fifteen or eighteen thousand eggs. The female bee is called the queen bee. The bee-hive is placed on a board ; the bees walk on the board into the hive. The toucan is a bird. It is an animal. The toucan's back, sides, head, tail, and wings are black ; the toucan's neck is white ; the toucan has beautiful scarlet feathers near the tail, the bill is big, and semi-transparent, part of the bill is black and red ; the toucan is larger than a rook ; the toucan eats grapes, pepper, and carrion. The monkey climbs the tree, it sees the toucan, the toucan pecks at the monkey with his strong bill, and drives the monkey away. The head of the toucan is strong and large, the neck is short ; the bill is rather hooked. The toucan inhabits South America. The toucan flies in the air, a man shoots it, a man stuffs it with wool and poison. There are many beautiful birds in South America. The humming bird is the smallest of all the small birds ; the

humming bird's plumage is beautiful, its feathers are glossy, golden, silver, green, and purple; the humming bird flies in South America.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

THOMAS COOK.

April 12th, 1833.

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT,—

I am going to write to you about one day's work at the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The boys arise from their beds at five o'clock. They wash their hands and faces with water and soap. At six o'clock the boys and girls come into the school. Mr. Baker spells to the boys and girls before him a morning prayer. The boys learn and write addition, geography, scripture history, &c. They eat milk and bread for breakfast. After breakfast some boys work in the mill, some play in the yard, some dig in the garden, some gather stones, weeds, and sticks, and some clean shoes. At ten o'clock the boys and girls come into the school. The boys write and learn geography, scripture history, &c. The boys eat some beef, or stew, or pudding for dinner. After dinner some boys work in the mill, some dig the garden, some gather weeds, stones, and sticks, some clean shoes, &c. At six o'clock, Mr. Baker calls the boys and girls into school. Mr. Baker teaches the boys to write geography, scripture history, verbs, &c. At seven and a half o'clock, Mr. Baker spells to the boys and girls a night prayer. At eight o'clock the boys eat cheese, or treacle and bread, for supper. After supper, at eight and a half o'clock, the boys go to bed; they pray to God and thank him; they undress themselves and the boys go to sleep in bed. God keeps the boys every evening and every morning.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

THOMAS COOK.

April 12th, 1833.

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT,—

The boys went with Mr. Baker and you to Doncaster, to see the museum at Mr. Reid's: there were eagles, kites, hares, rabbits, toucans, humming birds, pheasants, owls, parrots, a peacock, teals, wild cats, dogs, weasels, ferrets, scoters, sea-eagles, gulls, a crested wren, a black rat, goslings, cormorants, cassowaries, yellow canaries, spoon-bills, herons, ruffs, swallows, falcons, vultures, butterflies, moths, a young crocodile, a boa constrictor, jays, goshawks, &c. The eagle eats lambs, kids, and hares: the owl eats mice, the kite eats carrion; the hares eat clover and grass, the rabbits eat clover and bran; the toucan eats carrion, the humming-birds eat insects, the pheasants eat corn, the parrots eat vegetables, the peacock eats grain, the teal eats cockles, the ferret eats rabbits and hares, the scoter eats cockles, the gull eats fishes, the crested wren eats insects, the gosling eats corn, the cormorant eats fishes, the yellow canary eats grain and drinks water, the spoon-bill eats frogs and lizards, the heron eats fishes and frogs, the swallow eats flying insects, the falcon eats birds, the vulture eats carrion, the boa constrictor eats animals, the jay eats eggs and young birds, the goshawk eats small birds. All the animals were stuffed; they were very beautiful. A large eagle was standing upon a fawn; his claws were in the fawn; he was going to eat it. There was a pheasant with three young pheasants, very beautiful, in a case. There were other beautiful things. Mr. Reid is a good man for allowing the boys with Mr. Baker and Mr. Scott to see the beautiful birds in his museum.

I am,

Your affectionate pupil,

JOHN HARRISON.

April 13th, 1833.

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT,—

If I should go in a straight line from Berwick to Poole, I should cross the part of Durham to the north of Northumberland, I should pass through Northumberland, I should pass over the Pict's wall, I should cross over the river Tyne, I should pass through into Durham, I should cross over the river Wear and the river Tees, I should pass through the North Riding of Yorkshire, I should cross over the rivers Swale and Ure, I should go through the West Riding of Yorkshire, I should pass over the rivers Wharfe and Aire, I should pass through the town of Keighley, I should pass over the mountains of Blackstone-edge and Stanc-edge, I should pass through a part of Cheshire, I should pass through the Peak in Derbyshire, I should pass through Staffordshire, I should cross over the river Trent, I should pass through Walsall, I should come into Warwickshire, I should pass through the town of Birmingham, I should pass through Worcestershire, I should pass through the town of Evesham, which is built on the Avon, I should come into Gloucestershire, and I should pass through the town of Cheltenham, I should cross over the Avon, I should pass through the town of Wilton, I should come into Dorsetshire, I should cross over the river Stour, I should arrive at Poole, in the east of the county of Dorset.

I remain, Sir,

Your affectionate pupil,

THOMAS COOK.

**.* In offering the extracts and observations contained in the foregoing pages to the Friends and Patrons of the Deaf and Dumb, Mr. Fenton, as Honorary Secretary, cannot refrain from expressing his cordial thanks to the Supporters of the Yorkshire Institution, for the kindness and liberality he has experienced since the commencement of the Institution. If, in his anxiety for the amelioration of the condition of the Deaf and Dumb, he has been too urgent in his solicitations for support, the distressing situation of this interesting portion of the community must be his excuse ; and it should be borne in mind, that he has had to plead for those who could not plead for themselves.*

DONCASTER, MAY 11, 1833.

WORKS

BY

CHARLES BAKER,

HEAD-MASTER OF THE YORKSHIRE INSTITUTION FOR THE
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